## News

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## HIGHLIGHTS OF ST. LOUIS, MO-IL NATIONAL COMPENSATION SURVEY JUNE 2005

Workers in the St. Louis, Missouri-Illinois metropolitan area averaged \$19.31 per hour during June 2005, according to a new survey released by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). Regional Commissioner Stanley W. Suchman reported that white-collar workers averaged \$22.69 per hour and accounted for 51 percent of the workers in the area. Blue-collar employees averaged \$20.62 per hour and represented 24 percent of the workforce, while the remaining 25 percent worked in service occupations and earned \$10.41 per hour. (See table 1.)

The National Compensation Survey (NCS) presents straight-time earnings for occupations in establishments employing 50 or more workers in private industry and State and local governments. The survey excludes agricultural establishments, private households, the self-employed, and the Federal Government. This NCS covered 292 establishments representing 621,100 workers in the St. Louis metropolitan area, which is comprised of the city of St. Louis, the part of the city of Sullivan in Crawford County, Franklin, Jefferson, Lincoln, St. Charles, St. Louis, and Warren Counties, MO; and Clinton, Jersey, Madison, Monroe, and St. Clair Counties, IL. Eighty-one percent of those represented worked in private industry.

In the St. Louis metropolitan area, average hourly wages were published for 50 detailed occupations. (See table 1.) Among white-collar workers, computer systems analysts and scientists averaged \$31.39 per hour; occupational therapists, \$23.92; secretaries, \$15.67; and cashiers, \$8.29. Blue-collar occupations included assemblers earning \$20.38 per hour and truck drivers at \$18.27. In the service occupations, public service police and detectives averaged \$20.41 per hour; cooks, \$11.12; and janitors and cleaners, \$9.99.

The NCS also provides broad coverage of a number of occupational characteristics. (See tables 2 and 3.) For example, full-time employees in the St. Louis area averaged \$20.11 per hour, and part-timers earned \$10.59. Union workers in blue-collar jobs averaged \$24.08 per hour, while their nonunion counterparts made \$14.90. Private industry workers at establishments employing 50-99 workers averaged \$16.03 per hour and those in establishments with 500 or more employees earned \$21.68.

The NCS is a part of a statistical program that integrates three previously separate surveys of wages and benefits into one comprehensive compensation program increasing the amount of data available. Data provided by the NCS may be used by businesses for establishing pay plans, making decisions concerning plant relocation, and in collective bargaining negotiations. Individuals may use

such data to help choose potential careers. Average rates of pay are also available for levels of work within an occupation based on knowledge, skill, independent judgment, supervision received, and other factors required on the job.

## **Survey Availability**

Complete survey results are contained in the St. Louis, MO-IL National Compensation Survey June 2005 (Bulletin number 3130-47). While supplies last, single copies of the bulletin are available from the Kansas City Information Office by calling 816-426-2481. In addition, data contained in the bulletin are available on the Internet in both text and PDF formats at <a href="http://www.bls.gov/ncs/ocs/compub.htm">http://www.bls.gov/ncs/ocs/compub.htm</a>. Copies of this release can also be obtained from the Bureau's fax-on-demand service in Kansas City by dialing 816-426-3152 and requesting document 9665.

For personal assistance or further information on the National Compensation Survey, as well as other Bureau programs, contact the Kansas City Economic Analysis & Information Office at 816-426-2481 from 9:00 a.m. to 11:30 a.m. and 1:30 p.m. to 4:30 p.m. c. t.

Table 1. Mean hourly earnings, 1 all workers: 2 Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, St. Louis, MO-IL, June 2005

Occupation <sup>3</sup>	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent
JI	\$19.31	5.0	\$18.76	5.8	\$21.94	4.6
All excluding sales	19.72	5.4	19.22	6.4	21.98	4.6
White collar	22.69	3.9	22.26	4.8	24.02	6.6
White collar excluding sales	24.17	3.6	24.20	4.3	24.07	6.5
Professional specialty and technical	28.31	3.5	28.93	3.0	27.29	8.0
Professional specialty	29.87	3.6	30.10	3.4	29.55	7.2
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	31.87	3.7	31.92	3.7	_	_
Mathematical and computer scientists	31.98	8.1	35.48	7.3	_	_
Computer systems analysts and scientists	31.39	9.9	35.42	9.4	_	_
Natural scientists					_	
Health related	29.32	4.0	27.55	3.0	45.58	17.0
Physicians	61.78	4.4	60.26	13.8	_	_
Registered nurses	24.90	3.1	24.91	3.3	24.82	3.2
Occupational therapists	23.92	3.0	23.92	3.0	<del>-</del>	
Teachers, college and university	36.52	15.4	_	_	29.61	15.8
Other post-secondary teachers	29.89	15.4	_	-	29.87	23.8
Teachers, except college and university	31.40	3.9	15.41	22.0	33.04	2.2
Elementary school teachers	36.61	.7	_	-	36.61	.7
Secondary school teachers	35.92	4.8	_		36.24	4.8
Teachers, special education	24.82	9.8	_	_	24.82	9.8
Teachers, n.e.c.	19.47	10.3	_	_	17.89	13.5
Librarians, archivists, and curators	-	_	_		_	-
Social scientists and urban planners	29.10	15.3	_	_	_	-
Social, recreation, and religious workers	16.73	8.6	_	_	16.70	10.0
Social workers	16.77	9.4	_	_	16.70	10.0
Lawyers and judges	_	_	_	_	_	-
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and						
professionals, n.e.c	_	_	_	_	_	-
Technical	22.28	3.8	25.61	5.0	9.73	2.0
Radiological technicians	25.17	12.7	25.17	12.7	_	-
Licensed practical nurses  Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c	13.34 14.26	4.1 11.5	17.43 –	2.8	_	_
rieatti tecimologists and tecimicians, n.e.c	14.20	11.5	_	_	_	_
Executive, administrative, and managerial	32.71	7.1	33.87	8.6	27.99	11.1
Executives, administrators, and managers	40.29	6.8	40.96	7.7	37.29	14.4
Administrators and officials, public administration	32.23	12.6	_	_	32.23	12.6
Administrators, education and related fields	42.61	14.7	_	_	41.64	18.9
Managers and administrators, n.e.c	47.30	5.8	47.40	5.8	_	_
Management related	25.46	5.1	26.83	6.8	20.35	5.5
Other financial officers	39.19	29.2	39.86	30.2	_	_
Personnel, training, and labor relations						
specialists	24.56	9.5	_		_	_
Construction inspectors	20.34	2.5	_	_	20.34	2.5
Management related, n.e.c.	19.69	4.5	20.75	3.6	16.09	3.0
Sales	14.09	6.3	14.11	6.3	_	_
Sales workers, other commodities	10.87	5.0		- 0.5	_	_
Sales counter clerks	9.80	6.5	9.80	6.5	_	_
Cashiers	8.29	7.3	8.29	7.3	-	-
Administrative support, including clerical	14.50	2.2	1/175	20	12 44	20
Secretaries	14.50 15.67	3.2 2.7	14.75 15.96	3.9 3.4	13.44 14.97	2.9 3.2
Typists	11.69	7.0	15.50	- 5.4	-	J.2
Receptionists	12.14	3.4	12.23	3.6	_	_
Library clerks	11.13	5.6		- 5.0	11.13	5.6
Records clerks, n.e.c.	13.88	4.2	14.17	4.1	-	- 0.0
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	14.66	3.4	14.63	3.6	_	_
Stock and inventory clerks	15.72	18.0	16.01	19.0	_	_
Investigators and adjusters, except insurance	19.56	15.4	-	-	_	_
General office clerks	12.72	13.3	12.41	17.6	13.75	5.3
Bank tellers	10.81	4.0	10.81	4.0	_	_
Teachers' aides	11.95	8.9	-	-	11.95	8.9
Administrative support, n.e.c.	16.19	6.3	16.36	6.4	-	-
Administrative support, n.e.c.	16.19	6.3	16.36	6.4	_	-

See footnotes at end of table.

 $\label{thm:continuous} Table~1.~\textbf{Mean hourly earnings}, \\ ^1~\textbf{all workers}; \\ ^2~\textbf{Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government,} \\ \textbf{National Compensation Survey, St. Louis, MO-IL, June~2005} \ -- \ Continued \\ \\$ 

Occupation <sup>3</sup>	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)
Blue collar	\$20.62	6.8	\$20.88	7.2	\$17.00	3.4
Precision production, craft, and repair	25.08	8.9	25.70	9.0	16.94	4.9
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	20.28	7.1	21.58	8.5	-	-
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	17.81	4.2	17.81	4.2	_	_
Assemblers	20.38	2.7	20.38	2.7	-	_
Transportation and material moving	20.24	7.6	20.87	8.8	17.84	2.6
Truck drivers	18.27	7.9	18.23	8.1	_	_
Bus drivers	16.39	3.2	_	_	_	-
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	13.80	8.5	13.56	9.4	16.13	6.9
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c	20.06	2.7	20.06	2.7	_	_
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c	15.61	18.5	_	_	_	_
Service	10.41	4.4	9.44	3.3	16.63	4.5
Protective service	_	_	_	_	19.17	3.8
Police and detectives, public service	20.41	3.4	_	_	20.41	3.4
Food service	8.48	9.4	8.46	10.0	8.75	.7
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	7.62	30.9	7.62	30.9	_	_
Waiters and waitresses	8.07	38.8	8.07	38.8	-	_
Other food service	8.70	6.2	8.70	6.7	8.75	.7
Cooks	11.12	5.3	11.33	5.1	_	_
Kitchen workers, food preparation	9.59	5.0	9.94	4.7	_	_
Food preparation, n.e.c.	7.11	7.3	7.06	7.1	_	_
Health service	9.90	2.3	9.59	1.6	_	_
Health aides, except nursing	11.06	8.5			_	_
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	9.82	2.1	9.52	1.1	_	_
Cleaning and building service	10.00	6.5	9.86	6.9	11.31	8.5
Maids and housemen	8.33	3.6	8.32	3.6		
Janitors and cleaners	9.99	8.5	9.91	9.5	10.62	3.5
Personal service	12.24	14.3	12.32	15.2	_	_

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.
<sup>2</sup> All workers include full-time and part-time workers.
<sup>3</sup> A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria, and n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately.

 $<sup>^4\,</sup>$  The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around

Table 2. Selected worker characteristics: Mean hourly earnings<sup>1</sup> by occupational group,<sup>2</sup> National Compensation Survey, St. Louis, MO-IL, June 2005

Occupational group	Private industry and State and local government						
	Full-time workers <sup>3</sup>	Part-time workers <sup>3</sup>	Union <sup>4</sup>	Nonunion <sup>4</sup>	Time <sup>5</sup>	Incentive <sup>5</sup>	
	Mean						
All occupations All excluding sales		\$10.59 11.31	\$23.80 24.22	\$17.71 18.04	\$19.23 19.64	\$21.03 22.87	
White collar		14.82 22.33	25.71 27.62	22.15 23.54	22.87 24.24	20.49 22.26	
Professional specialty and technical	29.82 22.41	29.06 30.81 18.77	38.36 35.60	26.42 28.58 19.19	28.31 29.87 22.28	- - -	
Executive, administrative, and managerial	16.24	- 8.24 11.91	22.17 13.11 16.51	33.20 14.24 13.99	31.24 11.97 14.72	- - 12.22	
Blue collar Precision production, craft, and repair Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors Transportation and material moving	25.15 17.81 20.90	9.30 - - -	24.08 28.00 22.23 21.14	14.90 19.22 12.57 14.86	20.53 25.10 17.81 20.24	- - -	
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers  Service		8.85 6.78	16.60 14.41	10.73	13.80 10.41	_	
	Relative error <sup>6</sup> (percent)						
All occupations		13.4 16.7	5.2 5.2	6.0 6.6	5.2 5.5	14.7 31.8	
White collar		16.2 17.3	5.0 5.3	4.7 4.3	4.1 3.5	17.0 45.7	
Professional specialty and technical	3.8 4.0 6.4 9.4	13.7 16.1 14.7 - 5.2 8.1	1.9 2.3 - 10.7 20.1 5.7	4.0 4.3 5.4 7.4 8.4 3.4	3.5 3.6 3.8 6.9 7.9 3.1	- - - - - 6.8	
Blue collar Precision production, craft, and repair Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors Transportation and material moving Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	8.9 4.2 6.3	7.0 - - - 8.8	6.7 8.0 7.2 6.7 7.0	8.3 14.3 8.1 16.6 8.3	7.1 9.3 4.2 7.6 8.5	- - - -	
Service	7.2	7.2	14.8	3.8	4.4	_	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.
<sup>2</sup> A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria.

 $<sup>^3</sup>$  Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, a worker with a 35-hour-per-week schedule might be considered a full-time employee in one establishment, but classified as part-time in another firm, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Union workers are those whose wages are determined through

Onlon workers are those whose wages are determined through collective bargaining.

Time workers' wages are based solely on an hourly rate or salary; incentive workers are those whose wages are at least partially based on productivity payments such as piece rates, commissions, and production

bonuses.  $^{6}$  The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate.

Table 3. Establishment employment size: Mean hourly earnings1 by occupational group,2 private industry, National Compensation Survey, St. Louis, MO-IL, June 2005

	Full-time and part-time workers						
Occupational group	All private industry workers		100 workers or more				
		50 - 99 workers <sup>3</sup>	Total	100 - 499 workers	500 workers or more		
			Mean				
All occupations All excluding sales		\$16.03 16.00	\$19.74 20.21	\$17.53 18.31	\$21.68 21.69		
White collar	_	16.71 17.17	23.89 25.49	19.83 22.58	27.26 27.30		
Professional specialty and technical	30.10 25.61 33.87	19.53 23.30 - 34.45 16.14	29.27 30.29 26.29 33.77 11.82	25.09 26.71 21.15 32.03 11.63	31.19 31.82 29.18 35.11		
Administrative support, including clerical		12.40	15.66	15.21	16.03		
Blue collar  Precision production, craft, and repair  Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors  Transportation and material moving  Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	25.70 17.81 20.87	20.03 25.13 - - 10.92	21.30 26.21 19.08 22.15 15.14	18.94 25.93 14.96 – 11.85	24.61 26.56 24.90 22.15 20.01		
Service	9.44	8.04	9.89	9.49	_		
	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)						
All occupations		8.7 11.0	7.1 7.5	7.5 7.2	13.0 13.0		
White collar		5.5 9.8	5.1 4.3	10.2 7.2	4.9 5.0		
Professional specialty and technical Professional specialty Technical Executive, administrative, and managerial Sales Administrative support, including clerical	3.4 5.0 8.6	21.4 24.4 - 15.5 8.1 7.7	3.0 3.2 5.3 9.8 8.3 3.8	7.3 9.1 6.0 12.9 8.3 8.0	4.5 4.2 8.2 11.4 - 4.7		
Blue collar Precision production, craft, and repair Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors Transportation and material moving Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	9.0 4.2 8.8	16.9 14.2 - - 9.0	5.5 5.4 11.8 8.6 10.7	9.8 9.3 5.9 – 15.7	2.4 3.5 1.4 13.1 7.9		
Service	3.3	11.0	3.7	5.3	_		

<sup>1</sup> Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.
2 A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy.

establishments with fewer than 50 due to staff reductions between

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria.

 $<sup>^{3}</sup>$  Establishments classified with 50-99 workers may contain

survey sampling and collection.

4 The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate.